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TREATY between the UNITED STATES and his CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

HIS Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to establish by a convention, several points, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord don-Manuel de Godoy, and Alvarez de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zenoza, Prince de Paz, Duke de la Alouda, Lord of the Ro-to de Patria, and of the state of Albala, grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual Regidor of the city of Santiago, Knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Cross of the of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles III. commander of Valentia, del Ventose, Rivera; and Acendial in that of Stantiago: Knight and Great Cross of the religious order of St. John; counsellor of state; first secretary of state, and dispatch secretary to the queen: superintendant general of the posts and highways: protector of the royal academy of the noble arts, and of the royal societies of natural history, botany, chemistry and astronomy: gentleman of the bed chamber in employment: captain general of his armies: inspector and major of the royal corps of body guards, &c. &c. And the President of the Unittd States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney, a citizen of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty. And the said plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

Art. 1. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. To prevent all dispute on the subject of the boundaries which seperate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby declared and agreed, as follows, to wit. The southern boundary of the United States which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of east and west Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi at the northermost part of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equater, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahsuche, thence along the river thereof to its junction with the Flint, then straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down the middle thereof to the atlantic ocean. And it is agreed if there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party on the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months, after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess.

Art. 3. In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one commissioner and one surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natches on the left side of the river Mississipi, before the expiration of the six months from the ratification of this convention, and they shall proceed to run and make this boundary according to the stipulations of the said article. They shall make plots and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if inserted therein. And if on any account it should be found necessary that the said surveyors and commissioners should be accompanied by guards, they shall be furnished in equal proportion by the commanding officer of his majesty's troops in the two Floridas, and the commanding officer of the U. States in the south western territory, who shall act by common consent and amicably, as well with respect to this point, as to the furnishing of provisions & instruments, and making every other arrangment which may be necessary or useful for the execution of this article.

Art. 4. It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States, which separate them from the Spanish colony of Louissina, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the nothern boundary of the said states, to the completion of the 31st degree of latitude north of the equater. And his Catholic majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privelege to the subjects of other powers by a special convention.

Art. 5. The two high contracting parties shall by all means in their power maintain peace & harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which by the preceding article, form the boundaries of the two Floridas, and the better to attain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living in their boundary: So that Spain will not suffer their Indians inhabiting their country, nor will the United States permit their last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against his Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas several treaties of friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians, it is hereby ageed, that in future no treaty of alliance or other whatsoever (except treaties of peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians, living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to make the advantage of the Indian trade common and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens, observing in all things the most compiete reciprocity, so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from the good understanding with the said nations without being subject to the expense which they have hitherto occasioned.

Art. 6. Each party shall endeavor by all the means in their power, to protect & defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea or by land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be recovered to the right owners, their vessels and effects which may have been taken from them, within the extent of their said jurisdiction, whether they are at war or not with the subjects who have taken possession of the said effects.

Art. 7. And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the said contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the other part for any military expedition or other public or private purposes whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted, or offences commi ted by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of the law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunal of the other party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. 8. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party with their shipping, whether public, and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for taking shelter and harbor, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports, belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity, & enjoy all favor, protection and help, and they shall be permited to provide themselves at reasonable rates, with victuals and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall no ways be hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please without any let or hindrance.

Art. 9. All ships and merchandise of whatever nature soever shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port in order to be taken care of and restored to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the propriety thereof.

Art. 10. Where any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects and citizens shall receive as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of country wherethe damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the same inhabitants would be subject to pay in like case; and if the operation of repairs would require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which they shall relade and carry away.

Art. 11. The citizens and subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other by testaments, donation or otherwise, and their representatives being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying sale duties only, as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, or shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as of a native in like, case until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions should arise among several claimants to which of them the goods belong, the same shall be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not qualified by being an alien, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. 12. The merchant ships of either party, which shall be making into ports, or into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens not only her passports but likewise certificates expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. 13. For the better prompting of commerce on both sides, it is agreed that if a war should break out between the two said nations, one year after the proclamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they shall live for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandizes: and if any thing be taken from them or any injury be done them within that term, by either party, or the people or subjects of either, full satisfaction shall be made by the government.

Art. 14. No subject of his Catholic majesty shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitents of the United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his catholic majesty or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commission or letters of marque he shall be punished as a pirate.

Art 15. It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the Merchandizes laded therein from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with his Catholic Majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports or havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part hereof should appertain to the enemies of either: contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, that the same liberty be granted to persons who are on board a free ship, so that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.

Art. 16. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandize, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with the fuses and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gun powder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, salt-petre, muskets, musquet-ball, bucklers, helmets, breast plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. Those merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods: that is to say, all sorts of cloaths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat, barley, and oats, and other kind of pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoaked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, Sugars, all sorts of salt; and in general all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life: furthermore all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail cloths, anchors, any parts of anchros; also ship masts, planks and wood of all kinds, and all things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatsoever which have not been worked into the form of any instrument prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which be wholly reckoned among free goods; as likewise all other merchandize and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up or invested. And except the cases in which any ship of war, or squadron shall, in consequence of storms or other accidents at sea, be under the necessity of taking the cargo of any trading vessel or vessels, in which case they may stop the vessel or vessels, and furnish themselves with necessaries, giivng a receipt in order that the power to whom the said ship of war belongs, may pay for the articles so taken, according to the price thereof at the port to which they may appear to have been destined by the ship's papers; and the two contracting parties engage that the vessels shall not be detained longer than may be absolutely necessary for their said ships to supply themselves with necessaries: That they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all losses which he may have sustained in consequence of such transaction.

Art. 17. To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarels may be avoided and prevented on one side and on the other, it is agreed that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other party, must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty.—

They ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year.

It is likewiſe agreed, that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, ſo that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods, be on board the ſame: which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſailed in the accuſtomed form. And if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may do ſo:—without which requiſites they may be ſent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above ſet forth, that all the circumſtances of this omiſſion having been well examined, they ſhall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unleſs they ſhall give legal ſatisfaction of their property by teſtimony entirely equivalent.

Art. 18. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people, or inhabitants, of either of the parties, ſhall be met with either ſailing along the coaſts or on the high ſeas by any ſhips of war of the other, or by any privateer, the ſaid ſhip of war or privateer, for the avoiding any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty, and the ſhip when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or give her chaſe in any manner, or force her intended courſe.

Art. 19. Conſuls ſhall be reciprocally eſtabliſhed, with the privileges and powers which thoſe of the moſt favored nations enjoy in the ports where their conſuls reſide or are permitted to be.

Art. 20. It is alſo agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party, ſhall reſpectively have free acceſs to the courts of juſtice of the other, and they ſhall be permitted to proſecute ſuits for the recovery of their properties, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining ſatisfaction for the damages which they may have ſuſtained, whether the perſons whom they may ſue be ſubjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other perſons whatever who may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and ſentences of the ſaid courts ſhall be the ſame as if the contending parties had been ſubjects or citizens of the ſaid country.

Art. 21. In order to terminate all differences on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States in conſequence of their veſſels and cargoes having been taken by the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all ſuch caſes ſhall be referred to the final deciſion of commiſſioners, to be appointed in the following manner; His Catholic Majeſty ſhall appoint one commiſſioner, and the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint another, and the ſaid two commiſſioners ſhall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree ſo, they ſhall each propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the two original commiſſioners, and the perſon whoſe name ſhall be drawn ſhall be the third commiſſioner: and the three commiſſioners ſo appointed, ſhall be ſworn to examine and decide the claims in queſtion, according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, and to juſtice, equity and the law of nations. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall meet and ſit at Philadelphia: And in caſe of the death, ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence of any ſuch commiſſioner, his place ſhall be ſupplied in the ſame manner in which he was firſt appointed, and the new commiſſioner ſhall take the ſame oaths and do the ſame duties. They ſhall receive all complaints and applications authorized by this article during eighteen months from the day on which they ſhall aſſemble. They ſhall have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them on oath or affirmation touching the complaints in queſtion; and alſo to receive in evidence all written teſtimony authenticated in ſuch a manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit. The award of the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them ſhall be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim, and the amount of the ſum to be paid to the claimants; and his Catholic Majeſty undertakes to cauſe the ſame to be paid in ſpecie, without deduction, at ſuch time and places, and on ſuch conditions as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid commiſſioners.

Art. 22. The two high contracting parties, hoping that the good correſpondence and friendſhip which happily exiſts between them, will be further encreaſed by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their proſperity and opulence, and in future give to their mutual commerce all the extenſion and favor which the advantages of both countries may require.

In conſequence of the ſtipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic majeſty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the ſpace of three years from this time, to depoſit their merchandizes and effects in the Port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the ſtores, and his majeſty promiſes either to continue this permiſſion, if he finds during that time, that it is not prejudicial to the intereſts of Spain, or if he ſhould not agree to continue it there, he will aſſign to them on another part of the banks of the Miſſiſippi an equivalent eſtabliſhment.

Art. 23. The preſent treaty ſhall not be in force until ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in ſix months from this time, or ſooner if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majeſty, and the United States of America, have ſigned this preſent treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, and have thereunto affixed our ſeals reſpectively.

Done at San Lorenzo el Real, this ſeven and twentieth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five.

THOMAS PINCKNEY. (L. S.)
PRINCE de La PAZ. (L. S.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 16.

Mr. Swanwick preſented a petition from Charles Caldwell who had been a priſoner in Algiers, and had paid, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, 2000 dollars for his ranſom. He prayed for a re-imburſement of that ſum from government. It was read and referred to the ſecretary of ſtate.

Mr. Gallatin called up the reſolution which he had upon the table on Thurſday, for the appointment of a committee to enquire of the bank of the United States, whether they were willing to let the ſum of 3,800,000 dollars which they had advanced to goverment by way of anticipations, remain on new loans as uſual.

After ſome obſervations on the nature and propriety of the enquiry from Meſſrs. Gallatin, Swanwick, Hillhouſe, Harper, Sedgwick, and Livingſton, and the ſum being ſtruck out, it was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry the enquiry into effect.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, and Mr. Muhlenberg having taken the Chair, and read the reſolution for carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain. Mr. Nicholas delivered a ſpeech againſt, and Mr. Swift in favor of the reſolution. The committee then roſe and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Goodhue moved that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of the Boſton Humane Society, and others, which they partly went thro' but not having finiſhed the buſineſs, they had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

Monday, April 18.

Mr. New from the committee of enrolments reported an act for placing certain perſons on the penſion liſt, as duly enrolled, which received the ſignature of the ſpeaker accordingly.

Mr. Baldwin preſented a bill for fixing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday.

Mr. Hillhouſe preſented bills for carrying into effect the Treaties with Spain and with certain Indian tribes, which were twice read and committed to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Gregg preſented two petitions againſt the Britiſh Treaty, (and mentioned his having miſlaid two others) which were referred as uſual.

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of Taunton, (Maſs.) praying to have that port made a port of delivery, was read and referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the committee on the petition of the Boſton Humane Society and others.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid the member from the ſtate of Delaware being ſo much indiſpoſed as not to be able to attend the houſe, had requeſted him to repreſent that the legiſlature of that ſtate had taken meaſures to prevent the future kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and that they wiſhed Congreſs to make proviſion on the ſubject. He believed it would be beſt to bring the buſineſs before the houſe by way of reſolution. He, therefore propoſed one to the following effect:

Reſolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be inſtructed to enquire into the propriety of making effectual proviſion for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes and of carrying them from the reſpective ſtates, contrary to the laws of the ſaid ſtates.

Mr. W. Smith preſented a petition from ſundry merchants of Charleſton, praying for ſuch aſſiſtance on account of the ſpoliations committed upon their property by the Britiſh in the Weſt Indies, by loan or otherwiſe, as Congreſs ſhall judge proper. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union; when the reſolution of carrying the Britiſh Treaty into effect being under conſideration, Mr. Giles delivered a ſpeech againſt, and Mr. Goodhue one in favor of the reſolution. The Committee then roſe and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. W. Smith propoſed that the galleries ſhould be cleared that the ſelect committee to whom confidential papers relative to the treaty with Algiers was referred, might make their report; they were cleared accordingly.

Adjourned.

Tueſday, April 19.

Mr. Livingſton laid the following reſolution on the table.

Reſolved that proviſion ought to be made by law for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of loſſes that may have been ſuſtained by citizens of America in the purſuit of their lawful commerce, either by any infraction of the law of nations on the part of any foreign power, or by the authorized acts of any of the ſubjects of ſuch foreign power, where, from whatever cauſe, relief cannot be had againſt ſuch ſubject in the ordinary courſe of juſtice.

Reſolved, That——dollars be appropriated to be advanced to ſuch citizens and divided among them in proportion to their reſpective loſſes.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The debate on the Britiſh Treaty was continued. Mr. Heath ſpoke againſt it; Meſſrs. Williams and Hillhouſe in its favor. There was no deciſion.

The bill providing for the execution of the Spaniſh Treaty was taken up in committee of the whole; reported without amendment, agreed to by the houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for the Indian Treaty was amended in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe then adjourned.

BOSTON, April 11.

The death of the hon. THOMAS RUSSEL, who departed this life on Friday morning laſt, is an event, which the community will long & feelingly mourn.—To enumerate his charities, or detail his enterprize as a merchant, or his patriotiſm and uſefulneſs as a citizen, were ſuperfluous.—They are univerſally known, and the ceſſation of them as univerſally lamented.—The recording angel has regiſtered his charitable deeds in the archives of immortality; and in the breaſt of every patriot a monument is erected to his civic worth, his ardent love of country, and unſullied integrity.

CIRCULAR.

Department of ſtate, March 15, 1796.

SIR,

The newſpapers frequently give accounts of impreſſment of American Seamen and other outrages committed upon our citizens by Britiſh ſhips of war. But however well founded theſe relations may be, yet other documents will be required whenever reparations for theſe wrongs ſhall be demanded. I am, therefore, directed by the Preſident of the United States, to endeavor to obtain correct information on this ſubject, verified by the oaths of informants. Such of theſe as ſhall enter the ports of ——, will fall under your notice; and I muſt requeſt you to have their depoſitions taken, at the public expenſe, in the moſt fair and impartial manner before a notary public, and tranſmitted from time to time to this office.

I am reſpectfully, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

To the Collector of the Port of Boſton.

TOBAGO, March 11.

Produce of all kinds here, will be very high this year, the price of Rum is not yet broke, but ſome has been given the Americans in payment, at 6*s.* and 7*s.* per gallon and I imagine they will get it, for there is great quantities demanded from all the other iſlands, and the grain diſtilleries being all ſtopped for a year in Europe, makes it ſell ſo high there, that many of the planters here mean to ſhip their Rum home.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Foreign accounts mention that General Wurmſer is to command the Auſtrians in Italy and that the Archduke Charles and General Mack command on the Rhine.

Such is the hatred one tained by the Corſicans againſt the Engliſh, that ſerious diſturbances have taken place. A Corſican regiment in Britiſh pay has taken up arms againſt an Engliſh regiment. Some Britiſh officers had been aſſaſſinated.

In conſequence of the riſe of wheat in London, the price of the quartern loaf has ariſen to 1/3 ſterling.

It is ſaid in Spain, that the king has it in contemplation to diminiſh the number of religious orders, and to apply the property to more uſeful purpoſes, than the ſupport of Monks and Friars.

The preſent members of the French government are among the moſt diſcreet and temperate of the old jacobin party. The inſurrection in Paris, juſt before the election, undoubtedly had an effect in raiſing that party; as it was evinced by that event, that many men, under the diſguiſe of moderate republicans, were abetting the royaliſts. This rendered the party unpopular.

The preſent rulers of France declare they will not renew the reign of terror; yet many of their meaſures fall little ſhort of Robeſpierre's arbitrarineſs. The rigor of enforcing the requiſitions of men for the army, the forced loan, the levy of every 30th horſe, are in fact a renewal of Robeſpiere's ſeverity. Perhaps the exigencies of the republic will juſtify theſe meaſures in the view of all real republicans in that country.

The preſent government, however, has found it neceſſary to reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. Many of the journaliſts of different parties have been lately arreſted by order of the executive, and the circulation of certain papers has been prohibited at Lyons.

Among the arreſted Journaliſts is Lebois, Editor of the paper called, "The Friend of the people," a noted jacobin. The cauſes of his arreſt are ſtated to be, his preaching up the violation of property, and his praiſing Robeſpierre's conſtitution—while he inveighs againſt the revolution that cruſhed the jacobins.

While, therefore, France continues to be diſtracted with parties, perhaps as violent as ever, it is evident that ſhe has gained ſomething in the ſtability of her government by a diviſion of her legiſlature into three branches. Imperfect as her conſtitution was, it is a great acquiſition; and by advancing parties, it may prevent the bloody triumphs of either.

With theſe facts before all the world, there is a party of men in America, weak or wicked enough to ſtrain every nerve to demoliſh this balancing power of our government, and to draw all the authority of the nation into one houſe. If the late attempt of the houſe of repreſentatives, in congreſs—to uſurp the rights of the other branches—and concentrate in themſelves powers expreſsly veſted in the preſident and ſenate, does not alarm the people of this country, and convince them that the moſt violent preachers of liberty are rank tyrants at heart, it muſt be becauſe they are ſtill doomed to be the prey of hypocrites.

April 15.

A London paper ſtates the amount of neutral property captured by the Britiſh in 1795—at 104,760 quarters of wheat—30,222 barrels of flour—9,110 quarters of rye—8,573 quarters of Indian corn—5866 quarters of meal—beſides ſundry ſmaller articles. Government emports in the ſame year, 82,481 quarters of wheat—1900 do. rye, 2,256 barrels flour.

The Britiſh government at the Cape, do not permit the American ſhips to trade there in any reſpect; altho' they do the Danes and Swedes, which is well atteſted.

April 16.

Liſt of American veſſels at Miraguane, (Hiſpaniola) 19th March, 1796, with amount of the cargoes taken by adminiſtration.

Schr. Neptune, Hughes, Philadelphia, 68,000 livres, to be paid in coffee, in 30 days, being waiting ſix months, not a ſous received.

Schooner Hope, of Salem, Moulton 75,000 livres, four months waiting, no pay.

Sloop Jay, Burtwell, New-York, waiting for a cargo, 45,000 livres, taken ten months paſt, and no part yet received.

Brig Carolina, Cornwel, New-York, 33,000 livres—one month

Extract of a letter from a Supercargo of a veſſel as above.

"Hearing of an entire reform of the French adminiſtration in the Iſle of Leogane, in conſequence of a national decree in favor of Americans, we left Jacquemel for Meraguan, but by fatal experience find no law binds a ſet of rafcals whoſe whole ſtudy is to cheat their country and rob the Americans under the ſpecious name of friendſhip, this they hourly do in direct oppoſition to their own laws, and when told of it, are not aſhamed to confeſs the fact, pleading neceſſity has no law, and altho' this is their excuſe, adminiſtration are fully able to pay every American his due, provided the officers were honeſt, but they take ſpecial care to feather their neſt while in their power to accompliſh it, which they do by playing into each other's hands, and league together, to prey upon us, unfortunate Americans. The coffee that ſhould be delivered us for our cargoes taken by them, is ſold for cath and pocketed by the officers.

"The Americans place by far too much confidence in the honor of Frenchmen—they forget the difference between the real patriots of France and the noiſy democrats for liberty, the ignorance of the latter is hardly conceivable, it is common to find their principal officers unable to ſign their names—when we firſt arrived here and found the ſituation of things, I demanded a permit to depart the port—their anſwer

was—we intend to have your cargo before you go. Immediately 15 ſoldiers were placed aboard—I demanded to know if they would take it by force, they replied no, but would keep us and not allow us to ſell an article until we ſold to government—We waited 14 days and found others had lain 60 days and then been compelled to give up—we concluded it in vain to ſtand out—and heaven only knowns what will be the event."

April 18.

We are informed by one of the managers of the Alms-Houſe Lottery, that the 10,000 dollar prize, drawn on Friday, is the property of a free black man, named DERRY, formerly the ſlave of Mr. Geo. Burns, deceaſed, who many years ſince, kept the city tavern in Broadway. His widow is ſtill living, aged about eighty years, and has for ſeveral years been, and ſtill is, ſupported by faithful Derry, at the rate of 30l. per annum, which he paid out of his monthly earnings. We are further informed, that when he received the information of his good fortune, he replied, "Well, now I will be able to maintain my old miſtreſs genteelly."

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

The Boſton Papers received yeſterday in addition to the former ſtatement of returns at the election for Governor of Maſſachuſetts, gives an additional account of returns from 57 towns.

Whole number formerly come to hand.

For Adams	5257
For Sumner	2673
Scattering	147

Whole number now received, including the above.

For Adams	8844
For Sumner	4307
Scattering	306

The Boſton Paper does not ſtate the whole returns to have come in; but the election may be looked upon as decided in favor of the veteran patriot Adams, there being about *two* to *one* in his favor. The iſſue of this election decides the political caſt of the freemen of Maſſachuſetts as to the preſent important criſis. The friends of the Treaty in that quarter, in their electioneering took the ground, that Mr. Adams was an oppoſer of the Treaty and no friend to the preſent executive administration. But Adams and No-Treaty have prevailed, through the independent and patriotic ſpirit of the great body of the people of Maſſachuſetts.

April 20.

The following Addreſs was agreed to at a reſpectable meeting of citizens on Saturday laſt and is now circulating for ſignature.

STEPHEN GIRARD, *Chairman.*

THE ADDRESS

OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY, TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Reſpectfully ſheweth:

That in full reliance upon the firmneſs, wiſdom, and patriotiſm of the Houſe, we have, hitherto been ſilent, though anxious, ſpectators of its proceedings upon a ſubject, involving in its conſequences the peace, independence, and liberties of our common Country,—the Treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain.

But when we behold attempts made to influence your deciſions upon this head, we ſhould do violence to our feelings, and betray an unwarrantable inſenſibility for the intereſt and honor of the United States, if we longer omitted reſpectfully to offer to the immediate Repreſentatives of the people our warmeſt approbation of their conduct, in aſſerting their conſtitutional prerogatives and in executing their truſt, as the guardians of our deareſt rights.

We conſider the Treaty with Great Britain, as unequal in its ſtipulations, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general intereſts, and as offering inſult inſtead of redreſs. We believe that like all other Treaties, the conditions of which have been unequal, inſtead of compoſing differences, it muſt eventually lead to war;—for if notwithſtanding the artful manner in which the inſtrument is worded, its diſadvantageous conſequences are ſo eaſily foreſeen, an experience of its evils cannot reconcile us to it, or induce American Freemen ſilently to ſubmit for any length of time to its operation.

Though we lament the hard caſe of thoſe of our fellow citizens, who have ſuffered by Britiſh depredations, and feel their well founded claim to indemnification, we cannot conſent to ſurrender our national rights, to inſure a compenſation for thoſe loſſes. But though we fear no danger from this refuſal, we declare that we would rather pay our full proportion, than ſacrafice the intereſt and independente of our country, to purchaſe what we might juſtly demand.

We have, however, full reliance on the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and look up with confidence to you as a conſtituted authority and as the ſupporters of the honor of our country, the guardians of her independence, and the avengers of her wrongs.

(Communicated by a captain Sherman, from St. Ubes.)

CIRCULAR.

Liſbon, Dec. 1795.

Sir,

Repreſentations have been made to me that the Emperor of Morocco, Muly Soliman, (with whom the United States of America are in peace and friendſhip) has teſtified his diſpleaſure, that veſſels carrying the flag of the United States, have lately been, for commercial purpoſes on the port of Morocco, under the dominion of perſons in hoſtility with him, and that a repetition of a ſimilar conduct may be attended with very diſagreeable and ſerious conſequences: I have therefore to requeſt that you will cauſe the preceeding information to be communicated to all the captains of veſſels belonging to the United States, now in the ports or kingdom of Portugal, or who may arrive within the ſame during the exiſtence of the actual ſtate of affairs in Morocco; and that they may be cautioned againſt proceeding in a ſimilar manner. For I am of opinion, that in caſe they ſhould proceed in ſimilar manner, and ſhould be captured by the cruizers of the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, neither the captains, crews, veſſels or cargoes, will be reclaimed by the United States.

With due conſideration,
I am, &c.
(Signed)
D. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. EAST,
Chancelor of the Conſulate of the U. States at Liſbon.
CHARLES O'NEILL, Eſq.
Deputy Conſul of the U. States at St. Ubes.

PITTSBURG, April 9.

At Waſhington county court, which began on Monday laſt, the grand jury ſigned and preſented to the court the ſame petition ſigned in the other counties for carrying the treaties into effect. It was ſigned by the court, and a meeting propoſed by the people to conſider the petition. This took place on Tueſday, the court adjourned to give place in the court houſe. After deliberation and diſcuſſion on the occaſion, it was carried very generally that it was the intereſt of this country that the treaties be carried into effect without let or hindrance: That proviſion ought to be made ſpeedily for their complete effect by appropriation laws, and accordingly the petition was generally ſigned on the occaſion.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

In conſequence of a Circular Letter received yeſterday, from the committee of Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, addreſſed to Robert Gilmor, Archibald Campbell, William Patterſon, and others, relative to the oppoſition made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, to the meaſures propoſed for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great Britain.—The Merchants and Traders of this Town, are requeſted to meet at the Exchange, this day at 12 o'clock, when the communications received, will be laid before them.

April 21.

A partial notice being given in the newſpapers of yeſterday for the Merchants and traders ONLY, to meet at the exchange to act upon the treaty with Great Britain; the managers of the MECHANICAL SOCIETY, are compelled to call a meeting of their SOCIETY at Peter Wyant's at ſeven o'clock this evening, where all the Manufacturers and Mechanics of this town, Fells-point and precincts are invited.

By order of the board of Managers,
JOHN SHRIM, Sec'ry.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

Yeſterday morning a meeting took place at the Courthouſe in this town, for the purpoſe of deliberating on the ſubject of the Britiſh Treaty; when it was determined, that a memorial ſhould be forwarded to Congreſs, expreſſive of their deſire that laws ſhould be paſſed for carrying it into effect, together with inſtructions to Mr. Brent, the repreſentative of this diſtrict, requiring him to lay the ſaid memorial before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and ſo to vote, as might tend to promote the object required.

Some gentlemen contending, that the meeting was not ſufficiently numerous to expreſs the ſentiments of the town; and others ſuppoſing that any thing in the form of inſtructions going to a Repreſentative, from but a ſmall proportion of his conſtituents, would be improper, and have a tendency to defeat the object of it, another meeting was convened in the evening, when it was agreed, that a letter ſhould be forwarded to Mr. Brent, differing from the former merely in form, having the ſame great object in view.

RICHMOND,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1796.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Richmond and it vicinity, purſuant to notice, at the Capitol in the ſaid city, on Monday the 25th of April, 1796,—James Wood was appointed Chairman, and John Stewart, Secretary of the meeting—the following Reſolution was agreed to, by a large majority:

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this meeting, That the Peace, Happineſs and Welfare, not leſs than the National Honor of theſe United States depend, in a great degree, upon giving, with good faith, full effect, to the Treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain.

JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
Atteſt,
JOHN STEWART, Sec'ry.

[The Memorial to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, together with a more full account of the meeting, will be given in our next.]

ON Monday the 25th of April, at the inſtance of ſome Friends to the Britiſh Treaty, a Meeting (on ſhort notice) was held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, when a Reſolution was propoſed, expreſſing the wiſh of the People that Congreſs, would carry that Treaty into full effect, without any reſervation as to conſtitutional impediments, or other conſideration of expedients:—In oppoſition to that reſolution the annexed were offered, and ſubſcribed by a vaſt number of the meeting, and are now circulated through This City and the County of Henrico for the ſubſcription of all thoſe, who concur in the ſentiments therein expreſſed, and who are willing to leave the Repreſentatives of the People, in Congreſs, to the free exerciſe of their Rights, till they ſhall be explained or altered in a conſtitutional mode.

We the Subſcribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants, do therefore give our hearty concurrence to the annexed Reſolutions:

WHEREAS the REPRESENTATIVES of the people in the Congreſs of the United States, have already aſſumed the conſideration of the Treaty with Great-Britain, which was ſubmitted to them by the Preſident of the United States.

Reſolved, That no reaſon, as yet preſents itſelf to juſtify an apprehenſion that thoſe Repreſentatives will abuſe the confidence of their Conſtituents, or will be unmindful of the great intereſts of their Country.

Reſolved, That when any difference may ariſe between the co-ordinate departments of government, reſpecting their ſeveral functions, it is unſafe for the people to decide between them, except in thoſe Conſtitutional modes, which combining a juſt repreſentation of the people, with the means of free enquiry and of full information, will be moſt likely to enſure the Peace of our Country and the improvement of its Conſtitution.

Reſolved therefore, That it is not neceſſary or expedient, at this time, for the people of this District to offer any Inſtructions to their Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, and that they do firmly rely, that he will heartily co-operate with the Repreſentatives of the good People of theſe States in Congreſs, to preſerve the ſacred Principles of the Conſtitution, and to promote the beſt intereſts of our common Country.

Statement of the vote by States, upon the reſolution of Mr. Livingſton for calling on the Preſident for papers relative to the Britiſh treaty.

	Yeas.	*Nays.*
New Hampſhire,	1	3
Vermont,	1	1
Maſſachuſetts,	3	9
Rhode-Iſland,		2
Connecticut,		7
New-York,	5	5
New-Jerſey,	1	2
Pennſylvania,	8	4
Delaware,	1	
Maryland,	5	2
Virginia,	19	
Kentucky,	2	
North-Carolina,	10	
South-Carolina,	4	2
Georgia,	2	
	62	37

For the reſolution, 8 ſtates,
Againſt the reſolution, 5
Divided, 2
States unanimouſly for the reſolution, 5
States unanimouſly againſt, 2

The preſence of the five abſent members and the Speakers' vote, could not have changed the vote by ſtates.

Departed this life, on Tueſday morning the 26th inſt. Miſs ANN P. DU-VAL, daughter of Maj. William Du-Val, of this city, aged ſixteen years.

The bright rays of the morning looked clear and ſerene—not a cloud was ſeen to darken the calm proſpects of a long and contented life—She looked forward with anticipating pleaſure on the flattering unruffled ocean of her *exiſtence*—But alas, little did ſhe dream, that not far off a ſtorm and hurricane were gathering to rend with hideous ruin *its peaceful boſom*—Little did ſhe ſuppoſe that the dark thunderbolt of Death was collecting ſo ſoon its fatal poiſon, to burſt forth a diſmal havoc over the tender bloſſoms of her youth,—over the inoffenſive deluſions of her anticipating fancy——Behold the uncertainty of life! a few days ago, health and happineſs played upon her countenance—like thouſands, ſhe little expected, that the howling ſtorms of this ſummer would with their ſulphurious torrents, bathe the grave of eternal ſleep, or that the chilly blaſts of wintry deſtruction would in a few months blow their icy terrors on her mouldering form!! To what clime have fled that lively ſenſibility—that inexhauſtible ſource of amiable good humour which marked her fleeting days?—Whither have fled thoſe charms of philanthropy which characterized her life?—and where! oh where have flown thoſe lively ſallies of her imagination, which not only drove upon rapid wings the ſhades of night, but made her the equally welcome companion of both old & young? They are gone! gone we know not whither! But whilſt her friends in ſilent grief behold the awful ſlumbers of her reſt—their exalted minds are raiſed beyond the grave—they lean upon the author of that balſam, *hope*, which whiſpers in ſoothing accent—"She is called to a world more great, more happy, more benign—where wan miſery and Death ſhall never with their rude aſſaults, ſhade the bright ſcenes of peace eternal, of univerſal joy!!

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, March 18th, 1796.

BETWEEN

JOHN PERKINS, adminiſtrator of BETTY PERKINS, his late wife, Plfs.

AND

FRANCIS MORELAND, & GEORGE BRASFIELD, executors of WILLIAM MAJOR, deceaſed, THOS. TRICE, adminiſtrator of MARY his wife, SOLOMAN PATILLO and SARAH his wife, & the ſaid FRANCIS MORELAND and NANCY his wife, and BERNARD MAJOR, executor of CHRISTIAN MAJOR, who was executrix of BERNARD MAJOR deceaſed, Defendants.

THE defendant Francis Moreland, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly & the rules of this court, & it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel. *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.
(8w)

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the county of Goochland, on Tuckahoe Creek, within one mile of Mr. James H. Lynch's Tavern, and 18 or 20 from the city of Richmond:—Containing 404½ Acres, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Daniel Wade, Mr. Thomas Harden and Mrs. Pears: The above land lies well; well watered and the Creek which runs thro' it affords 15 or 20 acres of excellent meadow ground. I will Sell a great Bargain in this Land for caſh or will exchange it for Military Lands: and will allow the purchaſer the liberty of ſowing the next wheat in tending, in ſmall grain containing fifty acres or upwards.—There is on the above Land a Dwelling houſe, 40 feet by 20, a new Barn 24 feet ſquare with a 12 foot ſhed, with other out houſes. Any perſon wiſhing to view the Land will be ſhewn the lines by Mr. John Matthews, who lives on the premiſes: for further information enquire of the Subſcriber, or Mr. Robert Pollard of the city of Richmond, who is authoriſed to diſpoſed of the ſame.

REUBEN AUSTIN.

Mancheſter, April 12, 1796.

FOR SALE,

At one, two or three Years credit,

A STORE HOUSE, DWELLING and LUMBER HOUSE, with the adjoining vacant ground, being in the whole two lots half acre of land each, on the main ſtreet in the town of Mancheſter, the property of Mr. Thomas Drummond. For further particulars, apply to

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law, for
Thomas Drummond.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to Mr. DRUMMOND, will be indiſcriminately ſued to March Court, if their reſpective debts are not paid before the 20th of February next.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

January, , 1796.

At a meeting of the PRESIDENT *and* DIRECTORS *of the* JAMES RIVER COMPANY, *on Tueſday the 10th day of November*, 1795.

THE landing place of the Canal being now within the limits of the city, and cartage thereby greatly reduced,

RESOLVED, That full Toll be required from all perſons who ſhall chooſe to make uſe of the Canal after this day—and that this reſolution be publiſhed in one of the Gazettes of this city.

Extract from the minutes,
Teſte,
ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk
November 12 1795.

THE MORAL OF A STORY.

IT is a monſtrous fooliſh thing,
For people who with in themſelves are evil,
At fellow ſinners ſtones to fling—
——I ſay it is uncivil:
And if they ſhould once in a while
Recieve from thoſe who do not care to flatter,
A ſpeech not quite ſo ſmooth as Florence oil.
——It is no matter.

THE STORY ITSELF.

AN INDIAN once who *wore* the Papiſt name,
And many a pretty relic too had bought him,
Would often get (it was a piteous ſhame)
Drunk as the magiſtrate who taught him:
Who was a lawyer bold, and on a time:
Hearing that WANCO had drank grog on Sunday,
He ſent for him ſtraightway on Monday,
To come and make atonement for his crime.

"Wretch!" did LYCURGUS fiercely ſay.
"The Church demands *a dollar* for your peace."
"Well," ſigh'd the culprit, "I will pay,
"But gib me a *cittificat* if you pleaſe."

"Certificate! the lawyer ſternly ſaid;
"What will the fool do with the paper?"
Poor WANCO ſcratch'd his oily head,
And bowing ſaid, "Like one poor vapour.

"And when I die, and to my reſt would go,
"May be St. Peter tell me, *No*—
"*Such fell like you, away from here I ſend 'em;*
"*You broke em Sunday once afore you die!*
"Ah! but ſays I,
"I gib a *dolla* too, and ſo I mend 'em

"*Did you* (he ſay) *ware you cittificate?*
"La (I ſay) maſſa *Lawya* neber writ 'em:
"*Wy dan you fool* (he tell me) *hole you prate—*
"*Go back and get 'em!*

"Mad like *Ole Harry*, down again I come
"I fine a von dead, (now oney ſee wat trouble!)
"I look for you, an fore I fine you *home*
"I got for go quite to the *Debble*"

PETRONELLA.

At a Quarterly Court continued and held for Hanover County at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 4th of April, 1796.

JOHN WHITE of the town and county of Hanover and ſtate of Virginia, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

GEORGE WILY, BENJAMIN HARRISON, *jun'r.* PETER FOSTER, CLAUDIUS VIALL, and THOMAS READE ROOTES, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, George Wily, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this Order be forthwith inſerted for two months ſucceſſively in ſome public newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

(A copy)
WILLIAM POLLARD, C. H. C.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

MILITARY LANDS,
For which the higheſt price will be given by
Hicks & Campbell.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Goochland County, containing 200 acres; it lies adjoining the lands of Robert Morris, William Reynolds and Thomas Pleaſants, on the waters of Jenito creek and within a mile of James river. The ſoil is ſuitable for tabocco, and particularly for wheat and other ſmall grain. About 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It abounds with excellent ſpring water very convenient to the dwelling, and is a remarkable healthy ſituation. The improvements are a new Dwelling houſe, with three Rooms on a floor, and the uſual neceſſary out houſes—a likely Apple orchard of choice fruit, and a variety of other kinds of fruit trees. The ſtock on the place, plantation Utenſils may be purchaſed with the Land, on ſuitable payments being made. Poſſeſſion may be had in October next—The terms will be made know and the land ſhewn at any time, by the Subſcriber on the premiſes—Any liquidated claims againſt the ſubſcriber will be gladly taken up as part payment.

MATTHEW PLEASANTS.
April 18, 1796.

Drawing and Painting.

J. MARLING

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in the City of Richmond and its vicinity, that he teaches DRAWING and PAINTING upon SATIN, MUSLIN and TIFFANY, likewiſe INDIA INK, and ITALIAN CHALK. He wiſhes to procure a SHOOL in this city; thoſe who plaaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured that his utmoſt exertions ſhall be extended for their improvement, and that the progreſs that they may expect to make in that beautiful art, will be very rapid, as his whole time will be aſſiduouſly devoted to their ſervice.——Young Ladies will be waited on at their habitations——He wiſhes to eſtabliſh a SCHOOL, at his Lodgings at Mr. LINTON'S oppoſite Mr. Dixon's Printing-office, or at any place moſt convenient for Gentlemen to attend—He will begin with Six Scholars,—Days of Tuition, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays and Thurſdays from twelve to two o'clock each day—Terms by the year Twelve Pounds, and Two Dollars entrance, by the month four Dollars and Four Dollars entrance. Thoſe who pleaſe favor him with their attention, will call at Mr. Linton's or leave a note at Mr. Pleaſants' Printing-office.

As J. MARLING, is engaged to attend a number of Ladies in Peterſburg, for one year, he appropriates one day in each week to his School there, the remainder he wiſhes to devote to the inhabitants of this city.

Richmond, April 13, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the late firm of JOHN and SAMUEL GREENHOW, or JOHN GREENHOW and CO. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame without delay; the liberal indulgence which they have hitherto experienced, will, it is hoped, produce an early compliance with this requeſt. Thoſe who have unliquidated accounts with either of the above firms, are earneſtly ſolicited to come forward for an immediate adjuſtment, and to grant ſpecialties for ſuch balances as may appear to be due, to the ſubſcriber, who may be found at the houſe of Samuel McCraw, Eſq; in Richmond.

SAMUEL GREENHOW,
Surviving partner

The Imported Horſe,

HEROD,

A HANDSOME Grey of elegant form, riſing four years old, and near fifteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the plantation of RICHARD RANDOLPH, Junior, in Cumberland county, on Appomattox river, within one mile of Rutledge's Bridge, at the moderate price of *Sixteen Dollars* the ſeaſon; a note of hand ſent with each mare for that amount, payable the firſt day of January 1797, intereſt from the date—not punctually diſcharged—to be redeemed with the payment of *Twelve Dollars*, if tendered by the 10th of Auguſt.

Well enclofed and extenſive paſturage equal to any in Virginia, and the greateſt attention aſſured to mares, but no reſponſibility for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

HEROD was got by young Herod (ſon of of the famous old Herod, out of one of Lord Clermont's ſtud a daughter of Conductor, his ſire ſo well known and diſtinguiſhed on the turf, was out of a Matchim mare daughter of Florizel.—In point of blood, he cannot be exceeded, being from the firſt running ſtock in England.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

MACLURE, BRYDIE, & Co.
Oppoſite Shocko-Warehouſe,

Have juſt received by the ROSA and BETSY, from Liverpool and Teneriffe,

TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes,
SALT looſe and in Sacks,
8, 10 and 20d. NAILS.

Which they wil ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, March 15, 1796. t.f-

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION

SITUATE in Hanover county eighteen miles from the city of Richmond, fourteen from Hanover-Town, and four from Hanover Court-houſe—containing four hundred and ſixty-five acres of Land, about two hundred of which are good wood and, the remainder cleared and of an excellent quality for the culture of Indian corn, Wheat and Tobacco.—On the premiſes are a dwelling Houſe, 30 by 20 feet, with two rooms on the firſt floor and three above, a Kitchen &c. and good Apple and Peach orchards—The ſituation is very eligible, and in an agreeable neighborhood—As it is preſumed that thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe would chooſe to view the premiſes, a further deſcription is unneceſſary—thoſe inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by making application to

J. B. CLAUSEL, } *Attornies*
WILLIAM PRICE, } *in fact for*
WM. G. SYDNOR.

Richmond, March 29th, 1796.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to Sell

THE PLANTATION

WHEREON he now lives.—It contains, by his deeds, upwards of 400 Acres; but is ſuppoſed to be conſiderably more.—It lies on both ſides of *Briery River*, within a mile and an half of the Court-houſe, about two and an half of Hampden-Sidney College, and ſix or ſeven miles of Appomatox River, which will ſhortly be navigable to Peterſburg.—It is a very pleaſant healthy ſituation, and lies in one of the moſt agreeable neighborhoods in the county.—It is well adapted for a fine Farm, having cleared Land ſufficient for the employment of 10 or 12 Hands, and houſes for the reception of Tobacco and Grain, to the culture of both of which the ſoil is well adapted. There is, on the Land, a large bearing apple orchard of choice fruit, capable of yielding a conſiderable quantity of fine Cyder; beſides a number of Cherry, and other fruit trees of different kinds, & all neceſſary houſes for the accommodation of a genteel family. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber now living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the place at any time.

ARCHIBALD Mc. ROBERT.

PRINCE-EDWARD county, }
March 9th, 1796. } (8-w)

WYTHE COUNTY, Dec. 19, 1795

I HEREBY forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on an obligation, executed by me to Thomas Bowl, of the ſtate of Kentucky, for 100 dollars, dated the 3d inſt. as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law, he having fraudulently obtained it. 3m.

WILLIAM INGLEDOVE.

THE BEATIFUL HIGH BRED HORSE,

QUICK-SILVER,

Formerly the property of John Tayloe, Eſq; of Mount-Airy.

NOW in high perfection—A beautiful Dapple Grey, full fifteen and an half hands high; will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at our ſtable in Charlotteſville, (Albemarle county) and will cover mares at *Fifteen Dollars*, each, the ſeaſon, *five dollars* the leap, to be paid at the ſtable door, and *Thirty Dollars* to enſure a mare with foal, & in either caſe, a half dollar to the groom; but the fifteen dollars may be diſcharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid by the firſt day of October next. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of April next, and expire on the laſt day of July enſuing; excellent high and low grounds paſturage (gratis) and great attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents.

QUICK-SILVER, was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by the noted horſe Spark, out of a full bred Jolly Roger and Valiant mare of Col. S. Overton's of Hanover county.

The performances of Quick-Silver, on the turf, entitles him to a rank amongſt the firſt running horſes on the continent.

SAMUEL BURCH.
EDWARD MOORE.

Charlotteſville, February 20, 1796.

N. B. A GROOM, who can come well recommended for ſobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the final cloſe of the Adminiſtration of the eſtate of GEORGE CARRINGTON the elder, late of CUMBERLAND County, deceaſed, will ſhortly be effected,——All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, in order that juſtice may be done to all parties concerned, before a cloſe of the Adminiſtration of the eſtate takes place.

JOS. & MAYO CARRINGTON,
Adminiſtrators.

March 4, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A *parcel of* PRINTING MATERIALS, *conſiſting of* TYPES *ſufficient for a ſmall Office, none of which are more than half worn*;—Caſes, Frames, Gallies, Sticks, Chaſes, Rules, &c.—*Together with a very good* PRINTING PRESS.—*The whole will be ſold together, on a credit of* Six *and* Twelve months, *with ſatisfactory ſecurity: for further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof*

COMMITTED to the Jail of Powhatan, a Negro Man Slave by the name of FRANK, who ſays he belongs to CHARLES FARRIS late of Henrico county; formerly the property of Col. John Harris of this county. The owner is requeſted to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, Jailor.
April 10, 1796. 3 t

HEZ. L. WIGHT & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORE OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

WEST-INDIA RUM in hhds.
N. E. ditto in hhds. and bbls.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
CHOCOLATE.
Mould and Dipp'd CANDLES.
SOAP,
2d. 3d. 4d. and 6d. CUT NAILS.
20d. WROUGHT ditto.
Connecticut Prime PORK, *&c. &c.*

☞ They have likewiſe a conſignment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, HALF-THICKS, NANKEENS, SACKING, IRISH LINEN, INDIA COTTONS, BOOK and COMMON MUSLIN, SILK STOCKINGS, LADIES' GLOVES and FANS, ſeveral pieces of FANCY SILKS and SATINS, *&c.*

Richmond, April 19, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Richmond where he was hired, on or about the 1ſt of January laſt, a Negro Fellow named BILLY, *otherwiſe* BILLY POMPEY; *he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet ſome inches high, and of a black complexion, remarkable thick and well made, has a round face, his upper teeth (I believe) are open, has a ſmiling countenance, with an inſinuating and affable addreſs.—He is an extraordinary good ſhip carpenter, can read and write—It's likely he will change his name and paſs for a freeman, or forge a paſs in my name, or Mr. B. Gilliam's. Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed Negro, and convey him to me, or ſecure him in ſome jail, ſo that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring, employing, entertaining, or carrying him out of the ſtate.*

JOHN GILLIAM, *Sen.*

Broadway, Prince George, }
19th March, 1796. }

N. B. If the above Negro is taken out of the ſtate I will give 50 Dollars on his being delivered to me. J. G. *Senior*

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF

LAND

IN the upper end of Henrico county, twelve or fourteen miles from Richmond, and ſix from the entrance to the Canal; it is ſituated in a neighbourhood thickly ſettled, at the fork of the Three Notch'd and Pounce's Tract roads; 'tis a good ſtand for a country ſtore and tavern. The land is heavily timbered, and of good ſoil for grain—it lies in a direct line between the Coal Pits of Richard Adams, Eſq; and thoſe of Mr. Roſe, to which laſt it is contiguous; ſlate and other marks of coal are ſeen on the ſurface, and it does not admit of a doubt but that coal is contained in the land.——A conſiderable credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclinable to become the buyer, may view the premiſes by applying to Mr. Julius Crump, living at Mr. Roſe's Coal Works, who will be ſo good as to ride over and deſcribe them, as he is well acquainted with them.

I would alſo ſell my Plantation on the White Oak Swamp, containing about five hundred acres, equal to any land in the county for corn, wheat, or oats, a proper portion is ſuitable for meadow. There are two good dwelling houſes, with neceſſary out houſes on it, & an excellent ſpring of water near to either.—The terms may be fully known by applying to Mr. ROBERT POLLARD, of Richmond, who is authoriſed to treat for the Lands, as I am compelled to leave this ſtate for ſome time

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND,
Ex'r. of I. YOUNGHUSBAND, *dec.*

Henrico, Jan. 1, 1796.

THE IMPORTED HORSE,

BLAZE;

LATELY advertiſed in the public prints of Richmond and Frederickſburg, to ſtand (if not ſold) at *Micajah Crew's*, in Hanover county, is removed to *Benjamin Winn's*, in the upper end of Caroline county, about 24 miles from ſaid *Crew's*, and will there be let to mares at *Four pounds* the ſeaſon, on note payable on demand; but which may be taken in at any time before the 10th of Auguſt (when the ſeaſon will expire) by payment of *Three pounds.—Five Dollars* caſh the ſingle leap. Mr. *Winn* will furniſh extenſive paſturage well enclofed, gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, Vandal by Speculator, and out of the ſiſter of Chryſolite—Chryſolite is the ſire of Hebe, the dam of Dare-Devil.

HUGH NELSON.

York, March 8, 1796.

BLANK BONDS,
For Sale
at this printing-office.